

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Shipping.

to be left in the Godown, where they will be
examined on the 28th instmt, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hankow, 21st October 1894. (1111)

Marched the Chinese to the city limits and ordered them to leave. At a meeting held twelve miles from the city yesterday afternoon, speeches were made by an attorney named Ested and others. The mob was organized at this meeting and led to Rio Grande by H. C. Coiter, a rancher, and Joseph Truesdell, a saloon-keeper. The militia attempted to quell the riot, but were overpowered. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ringleaders. About thirty of the Chinese took refuge at the residence of Chinese missionary Trumble. His wife and daughter were alone in the house when the mob demanded the surrender of the Chinese. Mrs. Trumble appeared at the door with a rifle and announced that the first man to enter the house would be shot. The mob dispersed.

New York, September 26th.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres cables that the Argentine Government has issued a decree ordering the imprisonment of Admiral Seler. Dr. Alem was also ordered to be arrested, but he took refuge in the German legation and thus escaped being imprisoned. All the gaols are filled with lesser lights of the radical party who have been arrested by orders from the authorities.

The States in the northern part of the republic are now in open revolt against Pena's Government. A large number of Federal troops have been sent to put down the revolution in Santa Fe and other States which have revolted. Rosario, one of the chief commercial towns of Argentina, is now in the hands of the insurgents. President Pena and the members of the Government are holding consultations every hour, and the situation is worse than ever. Doubts are expressed of the loyalty of many Government officials.

WASHINGTON, September 26th.

A solid projectile, fired through seventeen inches of steel armor plate at the Government proving station at Indian Head yesterday, came out unharmed. It is considered by officials of the Naval Ordnance Bureau the most satisfactory test yet made. The projectile was propelled with a velocity of 1,200 feet with a striking energy of over 12,000 tons. It not only passed through the heavy steel plate but two inches of wrought-iron backing. The different shells and projectiles tested were those for 6, 8, and 12 inch rifles. The shells made by the Holtzer and Carpenter type are very expensive and the department determined to secure if possible a cast-steel shot instead of the forged steel projectiles now used.

Buenos Ayres, September 26th.

An exciting skirmish took place yesterday in the outer roads of the harbor between some torpedo-boats which had joined the revolutionaries and vessels of the Argentine fleet. The attack was made by the torpedo-boats, but the loyal men-of-war were prepared for it, and not only beat off the insurgent vessels but later took the offensive and captured the rebel boats and crews. The fighting between the two fleets was very sharp for a time and many were killed, including several officers. The commanders of the two torpedo-boats concerned in the attack were captured by Colonel Estensola. After the attack the Government authorities succeeded in arresting him, and he will probably be shot. The Government has asked Congress to take action against Senator Alem, who is a Senator, on the charge of suborning the army. The National Guards, who have been mobilized, were troops today in large numbers to the various barracks. Roca is directing the operations against the rebels. The announcement that ex-President Pellegrini had been captured by the rebels and imprisoned at Tucuman by order of the revolutionary Junta, and is in danger of being tried by court-martial and shot, caused an almost unprecedented sensation here. The capture of Pellegrini may be said to have brought the revolution almost to a close, for he is the chief supporter of President Pena, who, it is claimed, is little more than a puppet in his hands. The insurgents have so much confidence in the success of their cause that they have already organized a provisional Government, and have received assurances of support from many sources. The navy is said to be siding with the insurgents, and it is expected here at any moment that the resignation of Pena will be announced. Friends of Pellegrini are doing their utmost to save his life, but there is no doubt that he is in great danger.

Tucson (A. T.), September 26th.

W. J. Lyons of San Diego has just completed a survey of 570 square leagues of land in Sonora, Mexico, embracing the largest anthracite coal deposits in the world. The coal is said to be superior in quality to that of the celebrated Lehigh valley.

Diamond-drill borings at different points on the concession show there are millions of tons. The strata penetrated range from seven feet to twenty-two feet in thickness at a depth of from fifty-four to 392 feet. The coal is said to be seventy miles from the coast and within twenty-two miles of Mexico. The company have also railroad, harbour and other valuable concessions, all of which are embraced in the lease.

LONDON, September 27th.

The Times, in a financial article, says:—Several American sterling loans will shortly mature. Although American lenders would ordinarily be glad to renew them, it is feared that if the United States Senate persists in its present course several of these loans will have to be repaid by shipments of gold to this side.

Buenos Ayres, September 27th.

Some rebel sailors to-day seized the old ironclad *Andes*, and getting up steam, moved her, and sailed out to Rosario before the Government vessels could interfere and hold the ship. The Government sent two torpedo boats in pursuit, and it is believed that the rebels will be captured and brought back. General Serravallo and Antillon are marching with strong forces against the rebels in the provinces of Cordoba, San Luis, and Tucuman. The National Guards have been ordered to concentrate in Rosa L. General Blandino has been captured in Rosa L. The insurgent forces in Santa Fe were routed and the leaders made prisoners. Argentine vessels in the harbour might be captured.

WASHINGTON, September 27th.

The United States cruiser *Charleston* arrived at Rio Janeiro last evening. A dispatch to that effect was received at the State Department this morning.

Edinburgh, September 26th.

Gladstone arrived here at 4.30 p.m. and met at the railway station by the reception committee. He was escorted to Albert Hall, the place where he was to deliver his great home-rule speech, the hall being close to the railway station. The vicinity of those points and the road between were jammed with people; so thickly was the crowd packed that several fatalities. Upon entering Albert Hall with his wife and daughter the Premier received a rapturous reception. The hall has a seating capacity of only 1,200, but 5,000 were crowded into it. The moment the audience saw the Premier entering the hall every man and woman rose, waved hats and handkerchiefs in the air, and burst out singing "Hail, a Hail, Good Fellow." The cheering lasted some minutes after he had bowed to the assembly. He began his remarks in a loud, clear voice that was heard in every part of the hall, in which perfect silence reigned. In the early part of the speech he gave an indication of his intention

to make the long-expected attack upon the upper house. He began by saying he hoped for some Scotch legislation before the end of the year, which would be of benefit to Scotland at large and the poor cottagers in particular. "The Irish question," he continued, "is a very serious one, and it is only just to say that the Lords were responsible for the fact that this matter was still remaining." Continuing Gladstone said: "The question of home rule for Ireland was coming rapidly upon them, and he hoped, should at any time the occasion arise for soliciting their votes, they would be given in a way not to undo or diminish the commanding strength of Liberalism in Mid-Lothian." (Loud cheers.) Gladstone expressed the hope that a Home Rule Bill of some description for Scotland might become a law within the next future. (Cheers.) "Home Rule for Ireland," said Gladstone, "is a form of government more powerful as he trusted upon his favorite subject, 'might by some be regarded as a failure, but,' cried the veteran statesman, raising his hand aloft, his eyes flashing with the fire of intense feeling, 'depend upon it, Home Rule is not a failure' (Loud and prolonged cheers.) When Gladstone was again able to proceed he continued, saying: "Weeks, months, even years have been expended upon the details of the Home Rule Bill and in considering the tactics of the opposition, and it is now recorded in history as a fact that the people's house deliberately, advisedly passed this bill, which was in itself a most important step." (Applause.) "The Irish question taxed, burdened and mortgaged the time of Parliament to such an extent that it crippled the whole legislative action, and the result," (Cheers.) "A price of a million pounds for the House of Commons," (Loud and continued applause.) In the presence of the Lords had been again emboldened or misled into the rejection of a bill which had been incessantly discussed since 1876. There could be no more frivolous pretext than that the people did not know the provisions of the bill. It was the business of self-governing nations to understand great ideas, and when understood, to stick to them. Having debated the bill for four years the Lords came like a school-master upon rebellious pupils and said: 'You will comply with my will, or you will be expelled from the House of Commons.' (Loud and continued applause.) When Gladstone was again able to resume his speech he said: "I was urged after the vote of the House of Lords that we should appeal to the people. That is not the doctrine of the Constitution. It is not only a monstrous innovation and an odious, new-fangled doctrine, but nothing less than high treason to the great nation's title to being a self-governed country. [Tremendous applause.] I cannot produce a cut-and-dried solution of the present dilemma, yet I cling to the hope that wiser counsels may prevail among the Lords and induce them to grant the Irish Home Rule bill, after which he remarked that it was "a constitutional and monstrous innovation to suggest that the peers could force the dissolution of Parliament. To allow such a prerogative," cried Gladstone indignantly, "would be high treason to the nation's title of being a self-governing country." (Loud cheers.) Gladstone spoke an hour and a half. At the conclusion of his remarks he said: "If the House of Commons tonight depend upon the Irish question would not be the only question considered, but that their own independent, irresponsible existence would be taken into consideration." Gladstone added that the nation had given the Liberals authority, and that with the help of the Almighty they would find the means to reach the goal. [Tremendous applause.]

LONDON, September 28th.

A portion of the band of desperadoes who waylaid and robbed an express train in the United States about a fortnight ago, attempted to repeat the performance on Monday. But news of the intended raid had leaked out, and the train carried a number of well-armed police. These opened fire on the robbers, shooting two dead and wounding and capturing four others. It is reckoned this second disaster has about broken the band up.

The "Convent Bo" have made an offer to the Imperial Government to the effect that they will send a strong and well-armed force, equipped in bush fighting, to the assistance of the European settlers in Mashonaland, on condition that when the invading Matabeles have been driven out of the country, those Boers who may wish to do so shall be at liberty to settle in Mashonaland and carry on grazing and farming operations.

Five photographers of Sydney have been awarded prizes at the Chicago Exhibition. An exciting sea fight has taken place off Buenos Ayres between a number of torpedo boats manned by rebels and that portion of the fleet which has remained loyal. The torpedo boats commenced the attack, but were repulsed after a sanguinary engagement. Several officers and men on both sides were killed, and nearly all the torpedo boats were either captured or destroyed.

The rebellion in the Argentine Confederacy is also spreading, the insurgents having come off victorious in several conflicts. By late accounts the rebels had captured the town of San Miguel de Tucuman, population 20,000, the capital city of Tucuman, the central province of the Argentine Republic.

WHAT MR. INGHAM TOLD MR. HEYDEN.

It was a very lucky thing for Mr. Heyden that Mr. Ingham called to see him just when he did. But it would have been better still if he had done so long before. For Mr. Ingham turned out to be the only man able to give any advice worth a rush. Zola and other people had talked and suggested things, as they do when they see a house on fire. But it is commonly the friend who put out the blaze after all. And so Mr. Ingham happened to have a bit of useful knowledge that nobody else had. And indeed the case was very like a fire, although it wasn't a house, you know. It was a man's name, Mr. Heyden himself.

Only the day after Christmas (1891) he told the story in these very words. "Fifteen years ago," he said, "in December, 1876, I met with a slight accident and had great pains in my neck, which at first I thought was a cold. In a few days the pains moved

up to my knee, whilst all the surrounding parts became swollen and puffed up. I could not bear to put my foot on the ground or even let the bed sheet touch the leg. A doctor who attended me for two months said it was rheumatism, and treated me accordingly. When I got a little better he sent me to Southport for three weeks. I returned to my work again but had great difficulty in getting about, and from time to time I had to leave work, owing to the intense pain. Later I had excruciating pains in all my limbs, and the joints of my fingers became enlarged and grew out of shape.

When I consulted another doctor who attended me through several severe attacks. He said my complaint was *Chalk Gout*. He gave me medicine but said he could not do much for me, and that in time the disease would kill me. In this way I continued to suffer for fourteen years. During that period I took every kind of rheumatism medicine I heard of, but nothing gave me more than temporary relief.

"In March, 1890, I had a bad attack and was bedfast for over two months, when one night a friend of mine, Mr. James Ingham, of Old Trafford, called to see me. The pain was at its height, and seeing my condition, he said he knew of something that would do me good. He brought me a few doses in a bottle but refused to say what it was. It gave me so much relief that I sent my wife to ask him. He replied, 'I will come and tell him all about it.' He soon came and said it was called *Mother Selig's Ointment*. Upon this I told him I had often heard of it, but I did not know of a quack medicine. I sent at once to Burgon's store, Oxford Street, and got a bottle, and after using it twenty-four hours felt much better. In a few days I was out of bed and at work, and have never lost a day's work since, nor had any attack of my old enemy. I will gladly answer all enquiries." (Signed) HENRY R. HAYDEN, 28, Booth Street East, Oxford Street, London, W.

Now this statement of Mr. Heyden's is surprising. The reader wants to know how it can be true, and he has a right to ask. The explanation is this—Mr. Heyden was afflicted with *rheumatic gout*, an almost universal complaint, very painful and dangerous. The cause is a poison in the blood produced as follows:—First the stomach becomes inactive and torpid with indigestion and dyspepsia; more work is thus thrown on the liver than it is able to do; the overloaded liver falls in the manufacture of urea, leaving it in the blood in the form of a solid crystalline acid. This acid, a deadly poison, unites chemically with the acids already in the blood, forming uric acid of uric acid, a hard crystal poison. This poison goes round in the blood current until it is finally deposited in the muscles and joints, setting them on fire with inflammation and inflicting fearful agony. Continued, the disease causes chalk stones in the bladder, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and disease of the heart and lungs. All come from the same source, indigestion and dyspepsia, and are properly symptoms of that ailment. What a pity people don't understand this fact better.

Mother Selig's Ointment cures by its wonderful action on the stomach and liver, and thus it cures the case above described. It begins at the right end. Perhaps it would be wise in you to paste this account in your scrap book or where you can find it in time of need. —Advt.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

25th October, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.	Sea.
Wanhsien	30.15	47	...	NNE	...	...
Nagasaki	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Beihai	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.01	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	30.01	...	...	...	...	...

26th October, 1893.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind.	Weather.	Sea.
Wanhsien	30.05	55	...	NNE	...	...
Nagasaki	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Yokohama	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Beihai	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Hainan	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Formosa	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30.05	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	30.05	...	...	...	...	...

Hongkong Observatory, 26th October, 1893.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	Therm.	Humid.	Wind	Weather
5.50	74	77	SE	...
5.50	74	77	SE	...
5.50	74	77	SE	...
5.50	74	77	SE	...

Hongkong Observatory, 26th October, 1893.

TO-DAY'S Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

MR. JUSTICE CLARKE will take CASES on FRIDAY'S LAST (the 27th inst.) at the MASONIC HALL, instead of at the COURT HOUSE.

The Court will sit at 10 A.M.

ALFRED G. WISE, Registrar.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1158]

To-day's Advertisements.

LOTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 24, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the FORTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, 24, Lothian Street, T-15 EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1163]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A NEMERGEN Y MEETING of the above LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, 24, Lothian Street, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1164]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next,

NO CHITS.

will be taken in the following Hotels,

"THE VICTORIA HOTEL,"

"THE PEAK HOTEL,"

"THE KOWLOON HOTEL."

DORABEE NOWROJEE, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1165]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BROWN LARD IN BLADDER, FRESH AND PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also, BEEF IN JOINTS, and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK AND GAME PIES.

S. R. GALE.

Shanghai, 13th October, 1893. [1166]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship "ASIA"

Captain Kebbe, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1168]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "ASIA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Underwriter before Noon on the 2nd November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 2nd November, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN & Co. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1169]

Notices of Firms.

A. E. SKEELS & Co.,

Telegraphic Address "SHEWAN" Hongkong, (A.B.C. Code 4th Edition.)

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Under Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co.'s Office.

MR. SKEELS & Co. undertake Sales Privately, or by Auction, of any class of Goods or Property. Prompt Settlements Guaranteed. Immediate Cash advances on Goods for Auction.

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance effected.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1893. [1170]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 28th October, 1893, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at No. 8, WYNDHAM STREET, Corner of CLARENCE STREET, Opposite St. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

The whole of the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLED AND OTHER GOOD MAKES, Comprising—

SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, HANDSOME BEVELLED OVERMANTLE, WRITING DESK, CHIFFONIER, BOOK-STAND, BRASS FENDER, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLE and TEAK CHAIRS, DINNER WAGGONS, DINNER & DESERT SERVICES, ELECTRO-PLATE & GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, SIDEBOARD, with MIRROR, BACK, PANTRY REQUISITES.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTADS with SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES, WARDROBES, PLAIN and with GLASS DOORS, DRESSING TABLES & GLASSES, WASHSTAND and SETS, BED-ROOM SUITES, FENDERS and IRONS, BATH-ROOM REQUISITES, HALL FURNITURE, RUGS and PLANTS, &c.

Catalogue will be issued prior to Sale. On view from Friday, the 27th October.

Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.

GEORGE J. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1171]

Intimations CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.

EX S.S. "JAPA"

A Very Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN and BLACK LEATHER, MEN'S SHOES and CANVAS WALKING SHOES. DAWSON'S CABLE-KNITTED PURSUIT BOOTS and SHOES a Specialty.

CHRISTY'S HATS in BLACK, DRAB and BROWN.

WILL'S THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE CAPTAIN, NAVY CUT & TRAVELLER.

TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.

RICHMOND, CAVENDISH CO., NEGROHEAD.

NAUTICAL and ENGINEERING BOOKS.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1893. [1172]

THE PHARMACY, 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Drugists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.

Telephone No. 74.

FLETCHER & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [1174]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES, FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST, 1894.

One person, per day.....\$ 3.00

One person, per week.....19.00

One person, per month.....\$55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....31.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....95.00

For full particulars apply to VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [1175]

FUJIYA HOTEL, MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO NEW ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

THE WESTERN HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

OLD "BEN" PRESIDES.

A QUIET AND COMFORTABLE HOME FOR MEN OF THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

The very best LIQUORS and ACCOMMODATION.

